

Foreign-Language Press
Theatergoer's Letter
Anti-Daylight Savers

Letters to the Tribune's Editor

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire to Helvetius.

The Solid South
Limiting Art Prices
The Married Flirt

Break the Solid South

The Time Is Ripe, Says a Southern Republican, Outlining a Policy

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Can the political solidarity of the Southern states be broken? Yes, it can be, and should be, in the interest of the South, and of the whole nation—for the problems that confront us call for national unity, and the best brains and talent of our common country without respect to any section.

The political unity of the South is due to but one cause, which is the ever present fear of negro and scalawag rule, the bitter fruits of which the Southerners have tasted, and can never forget, and the belief that the Republican party would foist it upon them again if they gave the opening by political dissension or party division.

Remove this apprehension, which hangs like a pall over the fairest section of our country, and the Southern people, who differ not one whit from other Americans, will vote their natural political convictions and predilections.

No time was ever more ripe or opportune for the political disintegration of the South. The intelligent, and business element of Southerners in particular have realized that political unity was detrimental to the spiritual and material growth and development of their section, and produced intellectual stagnation, in which it has been impossible to develop statesmen or men of great national usefulness. They were in secret revolt against the Wilson administration, and made no attempt to conceal their distrust of it; but the old apprehension, kept alive by the past policy of the Republican party, caused them to swallow their antipathies and either vote straight or remain quiet on the Democratic reservation.

Past Policy

The Republicans have talked much of breaking the solid South. Assuming this talk to be sincere, their actions and policies in the past toward the South have been incomprehensible and well calculated to defeat their avowed purpose by solidifying the South into the Democratic party rather than disintegrate it politically so that decent, self-respecting men of that section of Republican tendencies might affiliate with the party and vote openly their real convictions and preferences.

In seeking an explanation of the Southern policy of the Republican party in showing favor and giving encouragement to the negroes and the class of whites that consort with them it was assumed to have been dictated

Foreign-Language Press

Its Patriotic Service During the War and Now—A Necessity, Not a Menace

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff in her article entitled "The Menace of Immigration," in The Tribune of March 20, writes: "The influx of radicals, with their disquieting propaganda of the Sinn Féin-German-Soviet sort, spread through public speaking and the foreign-language press, must eventually affect the national consciousness." In another place, speaking of the immigrant's failure to learn English, she states that "this condition is nurtured by the foreign-language press, where much is exploited that is un-American."

To those who know the facts concerning the foreign-language press in this country such statements are absurd. Everybody knows what loyal support the government received from its adopted citizens during the war. Many will remember that at least 25 per cent of our army, over 1,000,000 men, were members of our various foreign-language groups, and that these foreign-language groups far exceeded their quota in the Liberty loan drives, the Russians in New York subscribing \$20,000,000 in the fourth Liberty loan.

Everybody has at least some knowledge of these facts, but very few seem to realize by what means such miraculous results were accomplished. Who informed the 17,000,000 people in this country who are best reached through the medium of their native tongues as to their duties and obligations to the government during this critical period? Who else but this much suspected foreign-language press?

Hearty Co-operation

When the division of work with the foreign-born, a part of the Committee on Public Information, called upon the foreign-language press of this country for its support the response was immediate, and it was almost entirely due to its hearty cooperation that the seemingly impossible task was accomplished, and the foreign born became almost, if not quite, as well informed as to our war aims as were the native born.

A short time after the Committee on Public Information was dissolved the division of work with the foreign born became a national bureau of the American Red Cross, now known as the Bureau of Foreign Language Information Service. In that capacity it continues its educational work among the foreign born. Fifty-eight government departments and bureaus send daily informational releases to the bureau, which translates and again releases them to the foreign-language press. This material explains all those subjects which would tend to improve the newcomer's understanding of the government, his obligations to it and its to him; it covers anything, in fact, which would tend to teach him our laws and customs and to make him a better citizen.

The Bureau of Foreign Language Information Service figures, by actual

Office Flirtations

Home Truths About the Married Man Philanderer

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: From my observation as a business woman here in the city and from your excellent account of Rabbi Wise's sermon at Carnegie Hall, yesterday morning I've come to the conclusion that it is about time The Tribune and its readers took up the fight in defense of the home.

I leave out the society woman. I wish to speak only of the woman in business. I know of a dozen cases where married men, so-called "gentlemen," are just "crazy" over girls in their offices. The girl is generally young, pretty and charming. She is taken to dinner, is given presents and flattered, flattered, flattered. Then comes the little complaint about the wife, the excuse for his conduct, his justification. These very young girls do not know what they are doing. They don't think; they have no experience.

It's for the mothers to begin at once to drive the simple truths of life home, to dwell upon decency and common honesty, to point out the nasty ending of these affairs, with some poor, mentally wrecked woman as the sacrifice; to show that such conduct on the part of a married man is not a compliment but an insult to a real woman; that no honorable man would ever marry a woman who philanders with married men; that it shows weakness; that marriage is an affair of honor, and that a man living in the same house with his wife who makes love to another woman is contemptible.

These married flirts generally play safe. They don't really care for the woman; but they are experts at making ardent love. I have been given their letters to read. It is to laugh. Men of brains and so honorable in their business dealings! For myself I wouldn't trust them in any dealings. They are at heart crooked.

E. J. M.
New York, March 21, 1921.

A Newspaper of 1800

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As already remarked, you had a very interesting item from a Chicago correspondent relating to the reprints of The Utster County Gazette of January 4, 1800.

Mr. E. Vosseler, of Flemington, N. J., writes you that he got a copy of the paper in 1870, and later found it to be a reprint by "Back Number" Budd, of 1880 Broadway, New York. I have what I believe to be an original copy of that issue.

The title is the same as that mentioned by Mr. Vosseler, except that it has no reference to "Back Number" Budd. The issue is devoid of pictures or cuts. The first page has no reference to the death or burial of General Washington. There are several messages from President John Adams to Congress and their reply; also some London news, an account of the battle of Zurich, and letters of English generals dated "Headquarters, Schaffhausen, September 30, 1799."

The second and third pages are heavily bordered with black. The poem "On the Death of General Washington," by a Young Lady, is on the third page, top right-hand corner; also on same page is this: "General George Washington departed this life on the 14th December, 1799, at 68." There is a description of the funeral cortege. The last page is devoted entirely to advertisements and is not bordered in black.

ALBERT A. LANG.
Richmond Hill, N. Y., March 16, 1921.

Who's 100 Per Cent American?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Would you be kind enough to tell me who is 100 per cent American? For the last sixty-five years that question has been asked and no one can answer it. When America was discovered only Indians were here, so the Indians must be 100 per cent Americans. But where do we come in? Every one of us must have some foreign blood in us.

WELL WISHER.
New York, March 24, 1921.

From Sword to Plowshare

Newspaper advertising rallied the men and women of North America for war.

Today it is rallying them for peace.

It is picking up the broken threads of commerce and weaving the fabric of enduring prosperity.

It is moving the goods from the store to the home and sending the echo of reviving business back to the factory and the farm.

It is putting men to work. It is stabilizing industry. It is restoring good cheer.

Read the advertising in this newspaper and patronize the merchants and manufacturers who advertise.

Volunteer Dramatic Criticism

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As the theatrical season advances two plays stand out in the writer's mind as preeminently fine, yet the first of the two was a flat failure and the second seems to have had a lukewarm reception—Tarkenton's "Poldeklin" and Barrie's "Mary Rose."

"Poldeklin" was worth the price for the sake alone of seeing the audience—many a foreigner nor a high-brow—a native stock American audience of real folks.

I wonder if the dramatic critics slurred "Poldeklin," fascinating in theme, dialogue and action, because it trod on their intellectual high in-steps.

"Mary Rose" we nearly missed, as it was reviewed by the professional critics so coolly. At the eleventh hour we did go and were lifted into a realm of beauty which will leave a life-long memory.

Ruth Chatterton's rendering of the difficult rôle of Mary Rose excels in spiritual loveliness anything we have seen on the stage.

The writer, the actress and the producer have given the New York public what is probably the most remarkable dramatization of an imaginative conception in the history of acting.

What possessed them, though, to think they could put it over in New York?

The gods which preside over theatrical destinies must be saying to this season's theatergoers and critics: "We have piped into you, and ye did not dance."

CATHERINE B. ELY.
New York, March 24, 1921.

Daylight Saving Objectors

Farmers Still Unreconciled to Moving the Clock Hands—City Man, Too, Protests

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that the inhabitants of New York City have triumphantly evidenced their devotion to "daylight saving" by compelling themselves by law to get up an hour earlier, though still getting up at the usual time, why would it not be a good idea to extend this wonderful discovery of how to get something for nothing? Why not have the mile changed to 10,000 feet, thereby bringing each inhabitant nearly 50 per cent nearer his place of business, obviously shortening the time of transit in the same ratio, and by this happy means coming near to the solution of the transit congestion?

I refer you to a recent speech by a prominent city official quoting the statistics of disease, poverty, vice, ignorance and overcrowding and arguing that as these were true it followed that the state daylight saving law should not be repealed. The law was repealed, nevertheless, but New York, filled with the new gospel of eating cake while continuing to possess it, stood forth the untortured champion of "Alice in Wonderlandism," and by vote has added an hour of sunshine to the day. (Joshua, take note of modern methods.) Well, it was a famous victory. Now, mothers, in all seriousness, just note with unbiased mind the effect on the sleep of your children. Think it over.

"BARNUM WAS RIGHT."
Neshanic, N. J., March 23, 1921.

Farmer's Point of View

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is not often that I have occasion to differ with the opinions expressed in the editorials of your valued paper, but I must protest against your daylight saving article. You seem to have entirely overlooked the fact that the four-fifths of the population dwelling in the city are entirely dependent on the one-fifth farm population for all the food and milk they consume.

Whatever works to the disadvantage of the farmer, increasing the cost of production, you city people must pay for in increased cost of living, or else the farmer must go out of business. The farmer takes more risks than almost any other producer, for the success of his business depends in large measure on weather conditions, which no man can regulate. For example: In 1919 many a farmer did not get back the price of his seed potatoes owing to the wet season. Furthermore, crops grow and animals live according to the sun and not the clock, and you cannot change their habits however you set the clocks.

If you will consult the back files of your paper you will find a most illuminating letter from a New York State dairyman stating that after one season's daylight saving, careful observation showed that each cow shrank two quarts a day in milk production, owing to the upsetting of her natural habits.

I know Dr. Copeland says all the plagues of Europe will visit us if we do not adopt daylight saving, but I have yet to find a mother who favors that issue.

A Limit to Art Profits

Comments on the Price-Fixing Suggestion of Stephen Haweis

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Several days ago an interesting suggestion by Stephen Haweis appeared in your columns. He believes that no picture—not even his own, he generously admits—is worth more than \$50,000, and that if any painting is sold for more than that amount the money in excess, since we have no secretary of fine arts, should go to the state.

The idea is thoroughly sound, and has been taken up by France to the extent that when a picture is resold after the death of the artist a percentage of the sale goes to his heirs. It is generally conceded that the artist dies to win. A few are fortunate enough to be recognized and appreciated while living—our incomparable Mr. Hassam is a shining example, and even he no doubt will view favorably Mr. Haweis's suggestion.

On the question of the state appropriating the surplus, I disagree with Mr. Haweis. Too many of our illustrious politicians, while not descended from Louis XIV, at least have inherited his chief characteristic, "L'Etat? C'est moi!" So that when the question of state should come up it would be a question of which one or to whom.

A superior method, at least for a beginning, would be to use that money to build an art gallery adequate to the needs of New York City. This is the only place of consequence in the United States that does not have an exhibition hall or halls answering in some measure its requirements. As a practical suggestion why wouldn't the Architectural League be a good organization to engineer it?

H. L. HOFFMAN.
New York, March 23, 1921.

Railroad Time Confusion

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am glad that the daylight saving law as run at present is repealed. The experiences I had last year made me heartily tired of it. Whenever you talked with a man you had to say "daylight time" or "Eastern time," especially if timetables for railroads were under scrutiny. Even then you went wrong at times. Thus, the D. & W. R. R. ran some trains on Eastern time and some on daylight saving time. The ticket seller in a small town in

In Old St. Louis

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: St. Louis, of all our great cities, has perhaps clung more to the memories of the past than any other. In prehistoric times the race of "Mound Builders" chose the terraced river bluffs of the noble Mississippi for their weird earth works which have given St. Louis the sobriquet of the "Mound City," and the great Cahokia Mound across the river from St. Louis still stands to interest and puzzle the traveler. The old, grim-looking courthouse on Broadway, where slaves were once auctioned and where Dred Scott's suit for freedom was begun, still

stands. The always interesting levee along the Mississippi has, perhaps, changed but little since the days of Mark Twain. The Eads Bridge across the Mississippi, one of the first of the great bridges built in this country, is still considered among the greatest of its kind in the world. The World's Fair of 1904, the greatest exposition the world has ever seen, was a monument to the spirit of St. Louis and a revelation to the thousands of visitors from all corners of the earth who witnessed that wonderful spectacle in Forest Park. Sentiment still rules in St. Louis.

HENRY ENGELKEN.
Paterson, N. J., March 23, 1921.

A Trip to Chinatown

Ta Chen Tells Us It No More Typifies China Than the Bowery Does New York

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Speaking at the Monday Club of New York social workers recently, I had an opportunity to visit the Chinatown joss house and to get a thrill of the mystery that surrounds this Oriental settlement. The lecturer, who explained things to us, claimed personal knowledge of the habits and customs of the Chinese. Yet a good deal of what he said appeared to be distortions of facts and misrepresentations. For example, it is preposterous to have the image of Confucius together with that of Buddha in the same shrine for worship. Would any American adopt Christianity and Mormonism at the same time? Then, again, according to the lecturer, the "devil chasers" are used by the Chinese for two main purposes: in general, to drive away the evil spirits, and by Chinese girls to search for their lovers. Though born and brought up in China, I never heard of this before.

The Chinese immigrants in this country came from Canton and its vicinity, with a population not much larger than that of Boston. Their traditions and folkways are therefore not those of the entire Chinese nation. Chinatown no more represents China than the Bowery typifies New York City. The American will unavoidably get a wrong impression of the Chinese if his inferences are chiefly drawn from what he sees or reads about Chinatown. These false and exaggerated exhibits of Chinese life tend to estrange the good feelings of the Americans and the Chinese.

What should be done to promote international friendship is not to expose the social evils of another nation, but rather to show what that nation has contributed to the world's civilization. For instance, twenty years ago the narrow-minded inhabitants of Tsinanfu, Shantung, thought of the United States as a nation of two classes of people only: the drunkards and the missionaries. The former, as they imagined, comprised the vast bond sailors and money thirsty traders, and the latter religious fanatics. To-day their conception is entirely changed. The Whitewright exhibits in that city, showing America's customs and manners, her art and science, are disseminating to the Chinese people a correct understanding of American civilization and thus clearing up misunderstandings and prejudices. A similar exhibit of Chinese culture should be established in this city.

Instead of gratifying the pure sentimentality of the innocent American by the fakish Chinatown exhibits, a permanent exposition of Chinese art, literature and philosophy should be opened to the American public to enable them to comprehend the real strength of the Chinese people, which has made possible their historical continuity and a bright and promising future.

For over half a century America and China have fostered a genuine and uninterrupted friendship. To the United States China looks for political leadership and commercial guidance. From the Republic of China America may learn to appreciate contentment of life, tolerance of conduct and sympathetic humanism of social relationships.

TA CHEN.
New York, March 23, 1921.

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